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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1865.

THE NEWS.

A despatch from Washington says that in answer to the application of a Northern Congressman for the appointment of one of his constituents to an internal revenue office in South Carolina, the President said that he meant to go upon the theory that there were enough capable and loyal men in that and every other of the late Rebel States to fill the offices and reorganize and sustain the State Government.

The Mississippi State Convention has adopted, by a vote of 86 to 11, an amendment to the Constitution recognizing the extinction of Slavery, and declaring that it shall no more exist. There is an additional section making it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the protection and security of the freedmen.

A writer in the Macon *Telegraph* recommends that the people of Georgia petition the President to grant a pardon to the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. The writer thinks Mr. Stephens would use all his influence for the good of the country, and would assist much in settling matters.

It is said, on good authority, that all colored troops in the United States service are soon to be mustered out.

Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay are in the best of health, and Mitchell is reported as suffering from close confinement.

The receipts from Internal Revenue are said to be averaging one and a quarter million of dollars a day.

Secretary Seward's health is said to have never been better that at present.

The number of regular battles fought during the late rebellion was 252.

CONCERT.—Mr. Jas. T. Eagle, a pupil of the Institution for the Blind at Baltimore, will give a concert at the Rock Hall school house on Monday evening next.—As the object of the concert is a most commendable one—to provide this unfortunate gentleman with means to assist in securing himself a home—we trust the people of that section of the county will patronize it liberally.

SELECTION OF A STUDENT.—Miss Lucy Miller, daughter of Mr. Elijah E. Miller, has been selected by the Orphans' Court as the free pupil from this county in the Baltimore Female College.

WE are requested to call the attention of persons in arrears for State and County Taxes for the years 1860, 1862 and 1863 to the notice in to-day's paper from P. L. Lynch, Esq., Collector.

J. A. WICKES, Esq., Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Voshell House, on Tuesday next, the valuable farm situated about five miles from Chestertown, which belonged to the late Wm. Thomas of Wm.

"THE AGUE KING" is the title of a medicine advertised in our columns this morning, and which is highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for the Ague and Fever. Its proprietors speak most confidently of its ability to cure the worst cases of this debilitating malady that can be produced.

AMONG our advertisements to-day our subscribers will find a card from Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose labors in behalf of African Colonization are not unknown to some of our patrons. Mr. Morris here calls attention to the value of "*Paschall's Fever & Ague Mixture*," of which he is the proprietor.

From the letter of George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the U. S. Christian Commission, it appears that the demand for this article for army use during the last year, exceeded the means of supply in control of the Commissioner; and that, at the instance of Hon. J. J. Lewis, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the subject of its more regular supply through the Medical Bureau was urged by Mr. Lincoln upon the Surgeon General, shortly before his death, but the sudden closing of the war has delayed the action of the Bureau. The names of Jay Cooke, Prof. Booth and Col. Forney also appear on the card, which seems to bear a semi-official character, very uncommon in medical advertisements. We call the attention of both the Profession and the public of this region to the announcement.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—I would like to know if there is not a town ordinance against cows running at large in the streets at night? And if so, why it is not enforced? Perhaps the Commissioners can inform me.

A CITIZEN.

NICHOLAS H. GREEN, Esq., for many years the efficient and popular clerk of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county, died at his residence in Annapolis on Saturday night last. He had for some time been confined to his room, but expired suddenly from disease of the heart. The deceased was chosen clerk by the vote of the people under the Constitution in 1851, and at every successive election since then was re-elected by a decided majority, in consequence of his high qualifications for the position and his urbanity of manners.

A new use for Confederate money has been found. A lady in Texas stuffed a mattrass with five hundred thousand dollars' worth of it. If she can lie upon it as easily as the Confederates lied upon the Federal currency, we congratulate her. —*Louisville Journal.*

STRAUGHN, of the *Cambridge Intelligencer*, says the great bulk of Webster's custom house appointments will be of the "Bread Unionist stamp," and will bet his "bottom dollar" that *we* could get a place, notwithstanding there are five thousand applicants ahead of us. We *might* stand a chance for a place, as the appointments seem not to be made at the dictation of *one man*, as under Hoffman's administration, but have not applied, and never thought of doing so. We prefer that the offices be filled, as is being done, by discharged veterans. Straughn says *he* resigned to keep from being turned out!! That's just what we supposed; of course he'd never thought of resigning if he had stood any chance of being kept in—he ain't that sort! But, as the editor dwells largely upon the subject of appointments, it may be interesting to inquire how he got *in*, and how the appointments in general were made under the Hoffman dynasty. We were told by a gentleman of Baltimore, that on learning of a vacancy in one of the custom house offices, he (not Straughn) made application for the position. He was immediately asked by the official if he was "acquainted with Mr. Winter Davis?" On replying, "but slightly," he was at once informed that it was "no use for him to come there without that gentleman's recommendation!" Now, all we have to ask is, did Straughn get in without "Mr. Winter Davis's" recommendation? "We pause for a reply." And further, if it is not better that there be "five thousand applicants" coming up on their own merits, than that all the offices should be filled at the instigation of one man, who did the "*thinking*" for the whole concern?

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Late advices from South Carolina state that very little attention has been paid by the army officers to the demands of Governor Perry's civil appointees, for a surrender to them of superior control in the administration of affairs, and the State still remains under military rule. There has been no actual collision, but considerable disagreement and lack of co-operation, between the civil and military authorities. Gen. Gillmore, who recently returned to Charleston from his tour through the interior and conference with Governor Perry, is represented as stating that the military will maintain direction of affairs until the regular State government is organized.

Mr. Perry, the new Provisional Governor of South Carolina, since his return home from his visit to Washington, has made a speech expressing himself much gratified with his interview with President Johnson and the members of the Cabinet. In conclusion he remarked:

"Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, elect good and wise men to the Convention, reform our State Constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and all will be well. Immediately after the Convention has reformed the Constitution, the Legislature will be convened to elect United States Senators, and provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives in Congress. This may all be done by the first Monday in December next, when the State will be fully restored to all her rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

COLORED TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.—Apprehensions as to the effect of removing the white troops from certain portions of the South and putting colored troops in their place, especially in localities where the resident negro population largely outnumbers the whites, have been heretofore indicated in one form or other. Some of the officers in command of the white troops in the sections referred to join in apprehensions of the impolicy of this change. On account of the manifestation of considerable insubordination among the blacks in some of the lower districts of South Carolina the officers of white troops there have joined in a memorial to Major General Gillmore setting forth the condition of things there, and indicating a tendency to outbreak among the blacks, in consequence of which great caution should be exercised as to any change. In Mississippi the matter first goes into the hands of Gen. Osterhaus, by the action of the Constitutional Convention in requesting that officer to present to the President their memorial adverse to the garrisoning of the State with colored troops; and it is probable that the reorganizing conventions of other States, as they shall come into session, may deem it necessary to take action in the matter. On the subject of the Mississippi memorial, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, after noting the important measure of the Convention conceding the abolishment of slavery, says:

"The memorial with reference to garrisoning the State with negro troops is worthy of serious attention. I have been told that there is a settled purpose to have most of the southern States thus garrisoned; but is it judicious in the face of the remonstrance that has been heard from Mississippi and Alabama, and which, will eventually be heard from all the States? A garrison of 10,000 white troops in each State will be more effectual in securing a genuine peace than would the presence of ten times the number of blacks. This is the opinion of many of the best men in the South."

THE Zanesville (Ohio) Courier records the death of Benjamin Crabbin, and says he was known to many persons in Baltimore and Chestertown.

THE Methodists have subscribed $8,000 for an annual camp meeting at Saratoga.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors Kent News:—Gents: I have noticed, with no little regret, the communications of one styling himself "A Union Voter" and at times "A Voter under all Circumstances." I regret these harangues, (as does every good thinking man with whom I have talked, on both sides,) more in consequence of their emanating from a man now hovering near the grave, and one from whose age, position, and christian profession, we have long looked to, when a favorable time should come, and which has now arrived, for influence in the work of bringing together the two sections, (divided in consequence of the war,) for his help in smoothing the rough paths now separating them. But, alas! what is the nature of his efforts, put forth in the several letters written recently? Is it not evident to every thinking mind that he is trying to increase the difficulties already existing, by prejudicing the minds of the people against the Registers, upon whom he makes war, without knowing what they intend to do? and advises the people to answer no questions propounded by the Registers, when the law compels them to answer questions, as the means by which their loyalty is to be established.

It was hoped that when "Unionist" left town on his Northern visit, that he would forget his old prejudices, and return a changed man. But from his last letter it appears as though he has had another attack of his old fever—if possible more severe than formerly, probably hastened on from seeing the Baltimore resolutions.—One would suppose that he wrote in the midst of the fever. He tells you that he has seen the Baltimore resolutions, and comes out and accuses Hon. Henry Winter Davis of being the father of the resolutions, gotten up for the purpose of excluding from the polls all men who would be likely to oppose negro suffrage. Probably I should let this base falsehood pass in silence but for its enormity. And I here say that the charge brought against Mr. Davis in that last communication of "Unionist" is without foundation in truth, and as base as his effort to prejudice the minds of the people against the Registers.—Henry Winter Davis had no more to do with the resolutions passed in the Baltimore Convention than had the great Unionist of Kent county, who delights so much to slander that man of truth, honor and stability of character—qualities I fear not possessed by the man who would gainsay his own words, expressed to hundreds of soldiers in front of his own dwelling in 1861, that if to preserve his country it took his property, (including the nigger,) his children, and if needs be his own life, he would let all go freely.

In that remarkable letter (the last) he attacks the Registers, and accuses them (as servants, slaves of the people) of asking impertinent and insulting questions, dictating terms to them, &c. To his interpretation of the relation of the Registers to the people, all agree. And I believe it is conceded that all public men are servants of the people,—consequently "Unionist" stands in a like relation to the people, being dependent upon the public for a support. But whilst I concede this fact, I deny that the Registers ask any impudent or insulting questions. And while refuting the charge as made by "Unionist" against the Registers, I will remind him that it has come to my ears that he did, whilst in the capacity of a public servant, and during the few days preceding the election which resulted in the adoption of the new Constitution, ask some very insulting and impudent questions, and attempted to dictate a course by which many should be governed, and further, made false statements, by saying that he had put bread in the mouths of certain parties, when, at the same time, the parties had earned the bread spoken of, by the sweat of their brow.

In conclusion, I would say to "Unionist" (he himself has advised) that if he he would cease his efforts in trying to prejudice the people against the Registers, and let the work proceed smoothly on to its completion, I am satisfied no one will have anything to complain of, and less of his folly to regret.

ONE WHO WANTS TO VOTE.

RECONSTRUCTION.—*Views of the President.*—General Schenck made a speech at Chillicothe, Ohio, last week, in which he stated the substance of a conversation recently had with President Johnson, which is important as exhibiting more fully the views of the Executive in the matter of reconstruction. Gen. S. said:

"The President might have held the rebellious States in military subjection, as a conquered people, until satisfied of their entire loyalty, and until reinstated in their former positions by legislative action; or he might have withdrawn the military force altogether and left them to exercise their civil functions locally and in their relations to the other States. From the start there were objections to each of these courses, and the President combined them, holding a military force over them at the same time that he allowed them to reinstate their civil powers, and begin again the exercise of their loyal functions. This latter privilege, however, was only an experiment, and the speaker assured his hearers that President Johnson so regarded it. Only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, simply to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will develop the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration to their proper position in the Government. While regarding them as experiments he intends that the military power of the Government shall hold them in check, so that if they be found straying back into rebellious ways the military will be there to prevent them from again making the trouble they have heretofore caused."

The New York Tribune says that Canada ranks next to Illinois in the number of cattle forwarded to that market.

Convention of School Commissioners of Maryland.

A Convention of the Public School Commissioners of this State assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President, Lieutenant Governor C. C. Cox; Vice Presidents, Dr. Joel Hopkins, of Howard county, and Dr. S. A. Harrison, of Talbot county; Secretaries, Thomas A. Bollte and Albert Small, both of Washington county. Lieut. Governor Cox, upon assuming the chair, delivered some appropriate remarks in regard to the education system of the State, and returned thanks to the Convention for selecting him as their presiding officer.

By request of various members of the Convention, the Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen gave some explanation of the objects of the Convention of the School Commissioners of the State. He remarked that the State Board of Education had thought it very desirable that such a convention should be held, so that the commissioners might exchange opinions and express their views in reference to the school law passed by the late Legislature, and devise the best ways and means of putting it into practical effect, and that it was extremely essential that the commissioners should see and know each other, and return to their various counties with a clear idea of the importance of the work before them; of the obligations they were under, and what was expected of them by the people of the State; of the great battle of learning and truth against ignorance; and not only this, but to go home fully persuaded of the importance of a thorough public school system for the entire State. He spoke at length of his recent travels throughout the State, of the cordial manner in which he had been received as State Superintendent of Education, and of the general desire expressed by men of all creeds and politics for all possible advancement in the educational system of the State. He further stated that among the objects of the Convention it was proposed to suggest methods of action in regard to the proper interpretation of the new law passed by the Legislature, as required by the new Constitution.

He spoke of the hurried manner in which the law had been passed at the close of the session, and urged that the Convention should well consider its details, and, if possible, point out the defects, and endeavor to induce the incoming Legislature to further legislate upon the matter, and improve the law, if found necessary. He spoke of teaching the unfortunates in the jail, penitentiary, and other public places, and announced, as his settled opinion that it was now time to commence the education of the colored class of the population, and that it was intended, both by the Constitution and the school law, that this matter should be at once and properly attended to. He hoped that the Convention would fully exchange their views upon this subject, and also upon the duties of the presidents of the boards of commissioners, when acting as school directors, and also as to the following questions:—The salaries of teachers; the funds of the different schools; the high schools and the normal schools; the colored people, and how the work of educating them ought to be done, as the law and Constitution expects. Mr. Van Bokkelen occupied the attention of the Convention for about one hour, and his remarks, and explanations of the objects expected to be attained by the Convention of the Commissioners, were received with marked attention.

A committee of five, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to consider and report what changes are deemed necessary in the school law:—F. A. Ellis, of Cecil; Dr. Harrison, of Talbot; Rev. P. Perrichief, of Allegany; Dr. L. H. Steiner, of Frederick, and Howard Meeks, of Kent, with the Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen, the State Superintendent.

The following were reported, by a committee appointed for the purpose, as topics for consideration and discussion:—Should the president of the various school Boards be relieved from duties as commissioners? The quarterly meeting of the Boards, should they commence the Wednesday next succeeding the end of each term? The plans of school houses? The school funds? The salaries of teachers? The salaries of commissioners?

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24, 1865.

White Wheat, per bushel	$2.30a2.80
Red " "	1.90a2.30
White Corn "	92a95
Yellow " "	90a92
Oats (weight) "	47a48
Rye, "	80a8

DEATHS.

Near Chestertown, on the 19th instant, ROBERT P. RILEY, in the 29th year of his age, son of Joseph and Rhoda Riley.

On the 23d of August, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM U., son of Elijah and Elizabeth Staats, aged 2 years 11 months and 1 day.

In Baltimore, on the 22d instant, of consumption, SUSAN A., consort of Wesley R. Harris, in the 44th year of her age.

Boy Wanted

ABOUT sixteen years of age, at the "People's Store," to learn the Mercantile Business. The best of reference will be required.

aug26-3t. W. A. VICKERS.

CAUTION.

CHARLES DILL, a white boy about 16 years of age, hired to me by the year by his father, having left my premises without sufficient cause and in my debt, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or employing him, as I shall enforce the law against such on its coming to my knowledge.

Aug. 26, 1865—3t* COMEGYS COSDEN.

Concert.

MR. JAMES T. EAGLE, pupil of the Blind Institution of Baltimore, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he will have the honor of giving a CONCERT of Select and Choice

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

assisted by two distinguished Graduates of the same Institution, on

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

at 7½ o'clock, at Rock Hall School Room.

The most perfect order and decorum will be preserved, and every exertion made to give the most perfect satisfaction.

Admittance 25 cents. No half price.

Near Edesville, aug26-1t.

A CARD
To the Farmers of Kent County.

A CUSTOM has obtained in the Grain trade of Baltimore, from which I have suffered, and to which I, as a grain seller, am unwilling longer to submit. It is no uncommon thing for a Commission Merchant to have grain consigned to him and the first intimation he receives that the Grain is in the market is a return made to him by another commission merchant for so many bushels of Grain sold at a price that he does not know whether it is right or not, as he does not see the grain. I suppose the custom originated in this way: whem samples of grain are mixed they could not be delivered if sold separately—and in that case the agent having the largest lot has the right to sell, but when grain is separate this is not necessary, except for the convenience of the captain. I do not recognize the right of any captain to hand over to another party without my consent, a sample of grain to sell, that is consigned to me. I prefer to have the control of my own grain, and the privilege of determining myself whether or not it is to my interest or the interest of my customer, to have it sold by another Commission Merchant who has no interest in it.

Farmers who send me their grain to sell are requested in all cases to direct the Captain to deliver me the sample.

B. B. PERKINS,
Commission Merchant,
aug26-tf. 96 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber, Collector of Taxes for the years 1860, 1862 and 1863, takes this method of informing persons indebted for taxes for these years, that circumstances compel him to close up his business as Collector. A longer indulgence cannot and will not be given. He has already indulged tax-payers to his great loss and mortification, and justice to himself and bond requires a closing up of his affairs.

Unless Taxes due him are paid on or before

The 15th of September next,

he will *in every case*, without respect to persons, proceed to collect the same according to law. Until that time he or his agent, C. T. LUSBY, Esq., may be found every day at the Court House in Chestertown, between the hours of 9, A. M., and 4, P. M.

This is intended as it will be, the last notice.

aug26-3t. PERE L. LYNCH.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE undersigned Collector for the First Tax District of Kent county, hereby gives notice that the State and County taxes for the current year are now due, and he most respectfully solicits prompt payment as the demands upon the collector are urgent, and will not permit indulgence.

For the convenience of tax-payers, I will be at the following places on the days named:

TUESDAYS, at Chestertown.
WEDNESDAYS, at Rees' Corner.
THURSDAYS, at Grey's Inn Wharf
SATURDAYS, at Forktown, Parker's Store.
MONDAYS, at Bell Air, Rowland's Store.

N. B.—Persons still indebted for taxes for 1864, are notified that unless immediate payment be made, I shall certainly proceed to levy and collect the same according to law.

aug26tf. JOHN P. EDES, Col.

THE AGUE KING!
AGUE, OR CHILLS AND FEVER!
DR. SIMMS & SON'S
VEGETABLE AGUE KILLER!

THE MOST POPULAR AGUE REMEDY ever known. For the rapid cure of Ague or Chills and Fever, no medicine ever met with such universal approbation or gained so high a celebrity, in so short a time, as this. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of commendation. One box of these powders generally cures. It not only will prevent and cure your Chills, but bring back a glow of life and animation to the whole system that is singular and peculiar to this medicine. Every one who uses it speaks of this fact.

It contains no *Mercury, Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine*, or any other poisonous or injurious drug; but is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, even for the smallest infants. It is a perfect Antidote to Malaria, and as an AGUE KILLER has no equal.

☞ Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, with full directions, which generally cures. By mail $1.25 a box. *If you use these powders once you will always use them.* They are pleasant to take. Prepared only by

DR. J. SIMMS & SON, Proprietors,
4th and King Streets, Wilmington, Del.

Sold by S. S. Hance, Balt.; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and Dyott & Co., Phila., and Druggists and Dealers generally.

☞ Ask for Simm's Vegetable Ague Killer, and take no other. aug26y.

Collector's Sale.

I HEREBY give notice, that on *SATURDAY, the 2nd of September*, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will offer at public sale for cash,

2 Head Horses, 3 Head of Cattle, 1 Carriage and Harness,

levied on as the property of Edward Wroth, to pay the taxes due for 1862 and 1863 from the said Edward Wroth, with interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

PERE L. LYNCH,
aug26-ts. Late Collector.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HEREBY give notice that on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1865, between the hours of 11, A. M. and 12, M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will offer at public sale, for cash,

2 Beds and Bedding, 1 Doz. Chairs, Bureau, and other Household Goods,

levied on as the property of Jonathan Slaughter, to pay fees and taxes due for 1863, from the said Jonathan Slaughter, with interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

PERE L. LYNCH,
aug26-ts. Late Collector.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, August 26, 1865.

Ashley, Olevia	Fisher, Katie V.
Barroun, Kate	Green, John
Bound, D.	Hushon, Miss
Bowman, Wm.	Hamilton, Rebecca
Boyer, Caroline	Harris, Curtis N.
Bordley, Robert G.	Lusby, Mary L.
Biggs, Wm. 4	Lamb, Emma 2
Cruzer, Mary	Lyon, Brinton
Carter, Hannah A. 2	McCoy, Arthamus
Caulk, Isaac	Peterson, Charles H.
Chambers, Francis.	Pinkfield, Mary
Derby, Miss	Rees, A. J.
Davis, Maggie	Rouse, F. R.
Dorman, Elizabeth	Thomas, Caroline
Dickenson, Wm.	Williams, George
Edwards, John T.	Worrel, Sophia
Fennimore, J. B.	

aug26-1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

THE VERY THING!

JUST received for Family use,

PORTER in Bottles,
BROWN STOUT,
LEMON POP,

Sarsaparilla, White Beer, and Ale, at

Hudgins' Restaurant,

aug26tf. near the Post Office.

Notice to Sportsman.

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, Gun Tubes, Tube Wrenches, Wads, Rammer Heads and Screws for Washers, and an assortment of SPORTSMAN'S GOODS generally, by

aug26. JOHN H. REDUE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned as agent, on

TUESDAY,

The 12th day of September, 1865,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Maryland, will sell at PUBLIC SALE, all that

FARM,
OR PLANTATION,

situate in Kent county, Maryland, generally known as "THE ASH POINT," or Jacob Maslin Farm.

This Farm lies in Broad Neck, on the North East branch of Langford's Bay, which is a bold stream, and navigable for our largest class Steamers and freight vessels. The location is desirable, particularly to those who are fond of gunning and fishing.

All the luxuries of our waters abound within a short distance of this farm. The neighborhood is healthy, thrifty and orderly. Places of Public Worship and Schools are all convenient.

The Farm contains about

180 ACRES,

of which 150 are arable, and the residue is in WOOD AND TIMBER. It is now divided into five fields and under good Chesnut fencing.

The Improvements,

are a COMMODIOUS *DWELLING*, and the usual OUT-BUILDINGS, all in fair order.

The following Terms of Sale are proposed, subject however to such changes and modifications as may be found desirable: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest from that day; the future payments to be secured by bond with security approved by the undersigned.

For further information consult RICHARD HYNSON, Esq., Chestertown, my Attorney.

THOMAS J. VICKERS, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1865—ts.

PASCHALL'S
FEVER and AGUE
MIXTURE,

Used in the Hospitals during the War,

RECOMMENDED to the Medical Bureau by James Pollock, Ex-Gov'r of Penna., now President of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia; Prof. James C. Booth, Analytical Chemist; Jay Cooke, George H. Stuart, and by

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION ROOMS,
No. 11 Bank St., Phila., March 16, 1865.

Mr. Edward S. Morris,
No. 916 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:—We have orders from Hospital Surgeons, and our Delegates at City Point, for large quantities of your Ague Mixture. The state of our Treasury will not admit of our supplying ALL the demand. Can you not induce the Medical Bureau to furnish such an invaluable medicine in the regular way?

Yours truly, GEO. H. STUART.

No medicine has ever received such recommendations. Persons residing in CHILLS and FEVER localities should use "Paschall's Fever and Ague Mixture," as a

Preventive or Cure,

to be had at the Stores. Single Bottles carefully packed, will be forwarded to any address upon receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

EDWARD S. MORRIS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
No. 916 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Reports in full from Army Hospitals can be sent to any address. aug26-2m.

1865. FALL TRADE. 1865.
LATEST ARRIVAL

OF FALL GOODS IN CHESTERTOWN, can be found at the Cheap Store of

A. W. Sparks,

Opposite the Prot. Epis. Church, where his customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves, and they will be sure to buy, for in this our day all of us try and make a little cash go as far as possible, and the best way to do so is to make your purchases of A. W. SPARKS. His stock is large, and consists in part of the following:

DRY GOODS.—Heavy brown Muslins, do. Bl'd, 10-4 Sheeting, bl'd and brown Drilling, Domestics and Ginghams, bl'd and bro. Table Linen, black and colored Cloths, Irish Linens, brown do., Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Table Oil Cloths, Floor do., Curtain Linens, Dress Goods of all kinds, Delaines, Black Silks, Lustre, Alapacca, black and col'rd Sack Flannels, red and white do., together with as fine an assortment of Plain and fancy Cassimeres as were ever offered in Chestertown.

GROCERIES.—Brown and White Sugars, ground and grain Coffee, Teas, Spices, Molasses, Vinegar a superior article for pickling, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Tinware, Glassware, Ironware, Stoneware, &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES of every kind, size and quality, and all prices. HATS & CAPS.

Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Rope, Twine, Collars, Bridles, Traces, Whips and a little of everything in general, may be found by dropping in at A. W. SPARKS'.

Chestertown, Aug. 26, 1865.

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court*, August 22, 1865.—On the application of C. H. B. Massey, Executor of George W. Oldham, late of Kent county, deceased:

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, in Kent county, Md., and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 22d day of August, 1865. (SEAL) Test, JOS. P. IRELAND, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Geo. W. Oldham, late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of March, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1865. C. H. B. MASSEY,
ag26-4t. Exec'r of Geo. W. Oldham, dec'd.

KENT COUNTY, To Wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that John A. Kennard brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 24th day of August, in the year 1865, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a flee-bitten GREY MARE, from six to eight years old, medium size, galled some by the collar, sound eyes, bare footed. Given under my hand. JAMES GRAVES, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of the above described Mare is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN A. KENNARD,
a26-3t($2.) Exchange Hotel, Chestertown.